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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/739,397	12/19/2000	Satoshi Murata	107439-00027	2565

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EXAMINER	
DALENCOURT, YVES	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2157	

DATE MAILED: 09/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/739,397	MURATA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yves Dalencourt	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *06/20/2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Dalencourt
Primary Examiner

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 06/20/2006.

Response to Amendment

The examiner has acknowledged the amended claims 1, 6, 9, 14, and the submission of new claims 17 – 23.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 - 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1 – 17 and 20 - 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Nakano Toshiaki (JP 11-259390).

Regarding claims 1, 6, 9, 14, 17, and 20 – 23, Nakano teaches a system for transmitting e-mail from a sender to a recipient using a configurable e-mail page, where each e-mail message is written on a web page provided by a communication center, and each communication terminal is provided in a mobile or fixed station (fig. 1;

paragraph [0009]), the system comprising a mail generating section for generating an e-mail message to be sent to an addressee (paragraphs [0010 - 0011]); a positional data storage section for storing a plurality of physical positional data (paragraphs [0012 - 0014] and [0024]; Nakano discloses that the landmark database 24 has memorized the data to which correspondences with those positional information are indicated to be a certain specific address, a name of the station, and landmarks); a positional data attaching section for attaching one or more of the physical positional data corresponding to the receipt of a selected location at the web page, wherein the location is stored in the positional data storage section to the e-mail message generated by the mail generating section (paragraphs [0015 - 0034]); and an email data receiving location hosting the web page, wherein at least one of an address of the desired addressee, e-mail text, and a desired location is received (paragraphs [0031]). Claims 6 and 14 add the limitation of a detailed data generating section for generating detailed data relating to each physical positional data attached to the e-mail message, and attaching a URL for accessing the detailed data to the e-mail message; and positional data register section for storing the detailed data in the positional data storage section according to a request from the communication terminal of the addresses (paragraphs [0016] and [0027 – 0029]).

Regarding claim 2, Nakano teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the positional data storage section includes a plurality of positional data registered by an addresser (paragraphs [0022 – 0024]).

Regarding claim 3, Nakano teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the physical positional data storage section includes a plurality of positional data registered by the communication center (paragraphs [0022 – 0024]).

Regarding claim 4, Tso teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the communication terminal of the addressee, so that the communication terminal can read the e-mail message (paragraphs [0034 – 0037]).

Regarding claim 5, Tso teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, which further comprises a detailed data generating section for generating detailed data relating to each positional data attached to the e-mail message, and attaching a URL for accessing the detailed data to the e-mail message (paragraph [0027]).

Regarding claim 7, Tso teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the physical positional data includes at least one of a name, a coordinate, a physical address, a phone number, a postal code, and additional data for explaining a relevant physical place (paragraph [0028]).

Regarding claim 8, Tso teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the physical positional data is positional data on a map of a physical location (paragraphs [0031 – 0036]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano Toshiaki (JP 11-259390) in view of Obradovich et al (US 6,233,506; hereinafter Obradovich).

Regarding claims 18 and 19, Nakano teaches substantially all the limitations in claim 4, but fails to specifically teach that the communication terminal of the addressee is a car navigation system (claim 18); and wherein the e-mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the car navigation

system, so that the car navigation system can set the navigation route according to the physical positional data in the e-mail (claim 19).

However, Obradovich teaches an analogous technique for effectively locating and object, wherein a communication terminal of the addressee is a car navigation system; and wherein the e-mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the car navigation system, so that the car navigation system can set the navigation route according to the physical positional data in the e-mail (106d, fig. 1; col. 20, line 66 through col. 21, line 13).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nakano by utilizing a car navigation system as the communication terminal of the addressee; and wherein the e-mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the car navigation system, so that the car navigation system can set the navigation route according to the physical positional data in the e-mail as evidenced by Obradovich for the purpose of allowing user(s) to obtain relevant information in a few self-explanatory steps, thereby providing an effective way of retrieving information in the automobile.

In the alternative,

Claims 1 – 17, and 20 - 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tso et al (US 6,047,327; hereinafter Tso) in view of Nakano Toshiaki (JP 11-259390).

Regarding claims 1, 6, 14, and 20 – 23, Tso teaches a system for transmitting e-mail from a sender to a recipient using a configurable e-mail page, where each e-mail message is written on a web page provided by a communication center, and each communication terminal is provided in a mobile or fixed station (fig. 1; col. 2, line 54 through col. 3, line 18), the system comprising a mail generating section for generating an e-mail message to be sent to an addressee (col. 3, line 49 through col. 4, line 3); a positional data storage section for storing a plurality of physical positional data (server A 17, fig. 3; col. 4, lines 33 - 48).

Tso teaches substantially all the limitations, including the idea of a positional data attaching section for attaching one or more of the physical positional data stored in the positional data storage section to the e-mail message generated by the mail generating section (col. 5, lines 39 – 43; col. 5, line 54 through col. 6, line 4; col. 10, lines 27 – 40; Tso discloses that attachments would be stored in server A17 until they are requested by client A23. InfoFeed interface 57 would allow content providers to create InfoBites by sending e-mail messages with attachments), but fails to specifically teach that the selection of physical positional data is received at a web page; and an email data receiving location hosting the web page, wherein at least one of an address of the desired addressee, e-mail text, and a desired location is received. Claims 6 and 14 add the limitation of a detailed data generating section for generating detailed data relating to each positional data attached to the e-mail message, and attaching a URL for accessing the detailed data to the e-mail message (see Tso, col. 6, lines 5 - 20).

However, Nakano Toshiaki (JP 11-259390) discloses a system and method for transmitting electronic mail, which comprises a positional data attaching section for attaching one or more of the physical positional data corresponding to the receipt of a selected location at the web page, wherein the location is stored in the positional data storage section to the e-mail message generated by the mail generating section; and wherein at least one of an address of the desired addressee, e-mail text, and a desired location is received (see paragraphs 0019 - 0030). Claims 6 and 14 add the limitation of a positional data register section for storing the detailed data in the positional data storage section according to a request from the communication terminal of the addresses (paragraphs [0016] and [0027 – 0029]).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Tso by incorporating the idea of having a selection of physical positional data is received at a web page; and an email data receiving location hosting the web page, wherein at least one of an address of the desired addressee, e-mail text, and a desired location is received as evidenced by Nakano Toshiaki (JP 11-259390) for the purpose of providing a ready-for-sending ability e-mail information to a recipient by including map image data corresponding to the positional data through the Internet, thereby allowing a convenient and reliable way of retrieving attached information from a sender.

Regarding claim 2, Tso and Nakano Toshiaki teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Tso further teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the positional

data storage section includes a plurality of positional data registered by an addresser (col. 4, lines 33 - 48).

Regarding claim 3, Tso and Nakano Toshiaki teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Tso further teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the physical positional data storage section includes a plurality of positional data registered by the communication center (col. 5, line 54 through col. 6, line 4).

Regarding claim 4, Tso and Nakano Toshiaki teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Tso further teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the communication terminal of the addressee, so that the communication terminal can read the e-mail message (paragraph bridging col. 12, line 59 through col. 13, line 3).

Regarding claim 5, Tso and Nakano Toshiaki teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Tso further teaches a detailed data generating section for generating detailed data relating to each positional data attached to the e-mail message, and attaching a URL for accessing the detailed data to the e-mail message (col. 6, lines 5 - 20).

Regarding claim 7, Tso and Nakano Toshiaki teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Tso further teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the physical positional data includes at least one of a name, a coordinate, a physical address, a phone number, a postal code, and additional data for explaining a relevant physical place (col. 5, line 54 through col. 6, line 4).

Regarding claims 8 and 17, Tso and Nakano Toshiaki teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Tso further teaches an e-mail sending and receiving system, wherein the

physical positional data is positional data on a map of a physical location (col. 5, line 54 through col. 6, line 4; col. 14, line 52 through col. 15, line 3).

Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tso et al (US 6,047,327; hereinafter Tso) in view of Nakano Toshiaki (JP 11-259390), and further in view of Obradovich et al (US 6,233,506; hereinafter Obradovich).

Regarding claims 18 and 19, Nakano teaches substantially all the limitations in claim 4, but fails to specifically teach that the communication terminal of the addressee is a car navigation system (claim 18); and wherein the e-mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the car navigation system, so that the car navigation system can set the navigation route according to the physical positional data in the e-mail (claim 19).

However, Obradovich teaches an analogous technique for effectively locating and object, wherein a communication terminal of the addressee is a car navigation system; and wherein the e-mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the car navigation system, so that the car navigation system can set the navigation route according to the physical positional data in the e-mail (106d, fig. 1; col. 20, line 66 through col. 21, line 13).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Nakano by utilizing a car navigation system as the communication terminal of the addressee; and wherein the e-mail generating section generates each e-mail message by using a format suitable for the

car navigation system, so that the car navigation system can set the navigation route according to the physical positional data in the e-mail as evidenced by Obradovich for the purpose of allowing user(s) to obtain relevant information in a few self-explanatory steps, thereby providing an effective way of retrieving information in the automobile.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yves Dalencourt whose telephone number is (571) 272-3998. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 7:30AM - 6: 00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Yves Dalencourt
September 15, 2006